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may be doing, the leading papers will shrink from publishing distorted or incomplete news, and the smaller ones will of necessity be obliged to follow their example. It might thus be possible to inspire the press with that "international spirit" of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler speaks, and which he says consists in judging the action of a foreign nation from the standpoint of that nation. A convention on such lines might well claim the cross as its sign, but a black cross, because of printer's ink being black.

It is true that we have already international press congresses. They cannot, however, have the educational effect which they ought to have in the interests of international good understanding, chiefly because politics are excluded from their discussions, which are confined to technical questions, and also because at such congresses many nations are represented, whereas what is wanted is that journalists of two countries only should frequently meet, especially when the two countries concerned are more or less rivals. By personal contact very useful results can be achieved; witness the various meetings of Anglo-German journalists of late years. Mutual conversation and becoming acquainted with another nation and its institutions unquestionably tend to render more charitable the expressions habitually used about one nation by another. The exchange of journalists of different countries, already alluded to, and the journeys taken by journalists to other countries for the purpose of studying them are likewise of great importance. No journalist ought ever to write about a foreign country which he has not learnt to know by personal observation.

Ill feeling between nations is frequently increased because derogatory criticisms from unimportant papers, of no consequence in their own land, are quoted at length in the newspapers of other countries, as if they were really representative of the opinion of the nation in general. The best way of remedying this evil would be to compile a catalogue of the newspapers of all countries, containing some indication of the importance of each individual paper. Every precaution could be taken in giving such indications, so as to insure that nothing of a personal nature should creep in. With some such catalogue there would be no difficulty in steering clear of the evil to which I have just alluded.

By this means also it might even be possible to proscribe certain journals whose chief business appears to be to poison the springs of international good understanding. It would be the business of a committee, whose impartiality would be absolutely above suspicion, to examine all the evidence placed before it, and then to pronounce condemnation on the paper in question. It would unquestionably be very damaging to any paper to be declared by an international board of investigation of this description as "a danger to mankind."

It would also be advisable to publish monographs about certain papers of this kind, giving extracts from their columns to prove the policy followed by them for a considerable time past. I am convinced that, were the irresponsible papers thus to be exposed, it would be possible to undermine their baneful influence.

I know from experience that letters addressed to newspapers correcting misrepresentations or wrong inferences drawn by them from facts have a good effect; and what I would like to see is our pacifist organiza-

tions, either the various associations themselves, their head offices, national peace congresses, and the Berne Bureau, or our universal peace congresses, whenever some such case occurs, writing privately or sending deputations to the responsible editors of the different papers, to the managers of the great news agencies, or to the institutes of journalists, stating their grievances and their desires in a convincing manner. There can be no doubt that a great deal might thus be achieved.

In some cases it is only possible for a person to influence the press of his own country, and often the influence brought to bear upon it can only be local in action, so that it remains to organize the international fight for and against the press. An international headquarters for this important branch of our work is therefore necessary. If we can rarely exert any direct influence, there still remains the work of organizing action in the different countries, and afterwards publishing the results of the experience gained. It is highly desirable that there should be some headquarters for such work as this. Several years ago, with the approval of the Universal Peace Congress, I suggested an international union of the pacifist press and an international office, which, however, owing to lack of the necessary funds, it has never yet been possible to establish. Until it does prove possible to establish some such central press office, the International Peace Bureau in Berne should be entrusted with whatever action has to be done with regard to the press, and if possible a special department should be created for such work.

I leave my various statements and suggestions in the hands of the congress. I consider it unnecessary to propose any resolution, trusting to the congress to select from the foregoing what seems to it of importance, and to add to my proposals. There will then be no difficulty in drafting a resolution without delay.

Vienna, 1913.

The American School Peace League.

By Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Secretary.

It is very gratifying to report the organization of four new State branches of the American School Peace League and one high-school branch since November. The Oregon branch was organized during the meeting of the Oregon State Teachers' Association on November 24, at Salem. At the meeting of this association last year a resolution was adopted favoring the formation of an Oregon branch, and a committee was appointed to effect the organization, with Mr. Herbert B. Augur, of the Jefferson High School in Portland, chairman. The officers of the branch include most of the important educational people of the State. They are as follows: President, W. J. Kerr, president Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis; secretary-treasurer, Herbert B. Augur, head of history department, Jefferson High School, Portland; vice-presidents, W. T. Foster, president Reed College, Portland; L. R. Alderman, superintendent of schools, Portland; M. S. Pittman, head of department of rural schools, Oregon Normal School, Monmouth; George W. Hug, principal Eugene High School, Eugene; G. W. Henderson, superintendent of schools, The Dalles; directors, E. E. DeCou, professor of mathematics, University of Oregon, Eugene; Charles

A. Rice, assistant superintendent of schools, Portland; Miss Cornelia Marvin, State librarian, Salem; Hugh H. Herdman, principal Washington High School, Portland; E. F. Carleton, assistant superintendent of public instruction, Salem; Hopkins Jenkins, principal Jefferson High School, Portland; J. F. Johnston, assistant principal Astoria High School, Astoria; Edward Anders, head of history department, Washington High School, Portland; Miss Ruth Rounds, head of history department, Lincoln High School, Portland.

The Idaho branch was organized during the meeting of the Idaho State Teachers' Association the first week in January. The matter was presented by the State superintendent of instruction, Miss Grace M. Shepherd, who reported the organization of the branch to the secretary of the league. The officers of the Idaho branch are: President, Walter R. Siders, superintendent of schools, Pocatello; secretary, Alfred A. Hart, Paris; treasurer, C. E. Bocock, Albion; vice-presidents, George H. Black, principal State Normal School, Lewiston; George A. Axline, principal State Normal School, Albion; Philip H. Soulen, Moscow; Miss Catherine T. Bryden, Moscow; J. E. Turner, superintendent of schools, Payette; directors, O. M. Elliott, superintendent of schools, Twin Falls; F. W. Simmonds, Lewiston; P. M. Glanville, Grangeville; B. R. Crandall, superintendent of schools, Idaho Falls; Miss Alice Beach, Blackfoot; V. Meldo Hillis, superintendent of schools, Nampa; C. S. Meek, superintendent of schools, Boise; Mrs. Bertha B. Woods, Hailey; Miss Retta Martin, Nez Perce.

The Nebraska branch was organized by Mr. Vernon G. Mays, principal of the high school in Lincoln, during the meeting of the Nebraska Teachers' Association, November 5-7, at Omaha. The full list of officers has not yet been forwarded to the secretary.

Dr. C. A. Duniway, president of the Wyoming State University, organized the Wyoming branch after giving a stirring address on international peace before the Wyoming Teachers' Association. Miss Mabel Fincher, of the Cheyenne Public Schools, was elected president, and Dr. Duniway, secretary. Dr. Duniway is one of the strongest educational men of the country, and also a remarkably forceful speaker on the peace question.

All these new branches have already begun the active work of acquainting the teachers of their States with the objects of the American School Peace League.

Mr. W. A. Ramsey, president of the Arkansas branch of the league, reports the organization of the Waldron High School branch in December, making thirty-eight students' branches in Arkansas. Mr. Ramsey organized these branches himself, and through his enthusiasm the high and normal schools of his State have become champions of international justice.

Since writing the last report for the *ADVOCATE* the secretary has received the account of the meeting of the Virginia branch, which met during Thanksgiving week. According to the report of the president of this branch and the newspaper accounts, this was one of the most important meetings of the year. The Virginia State Teachers' Association joined with the Virginia branch of the league and listened to an address by Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the Medical College of Virginia. The president of the branch writes that "the high-school auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity, and

the speaker held his audience spellbound for about an hour." Dr. Mitchell's subject was "The Moral Mission of America." After the address the branch held a business meeting, and elected W. H. Keister, supervising principal of the Harrisonburg Schools, president, and J. W. Wayland, of the Farmville Normal School, secretary. Dr. Mitchell was made first vice-president.

We have also received the report of the Colorado branch, which covers the secretary's term of office from November 2, 1912, to November 4, 1913. It is one of the most interesting reports we have yet received from the branches. The secretary, Mrs. Caroline V. Kram, of Denver, states that the membership has more than doubled during the past year. We quote from the report as follows: "A meeting of representatives from each Denver school was held April 10, 1913, to prepare a program for Peace Day. Nearly five hundred books and pamphlets were distributed among the seventy schools to assist in arousing interest in the peace movement. A majority of the schools had most instructive exercises May 18—Peace Day. The executive board met April 14, 1913, to prepare a circular letter regarding the formation of a lecture bureau, this bureau to consist of speakers selected from the finest educators in the State—superintendents, professors, principals, and others. A most cordial acceptance from those invited provided twenty able speakers. A thousand copies of this letter were printed by the commercial department of the West Side High School, and sent to all the civic, religious, and patriotic organizations in Colorado; also to the secretaries of peace leagues in the different cities of the State." The report also states that the branch had a Round Table Conference at the meeting of the Colorado State Teachers' Association on November 25. A petition is now being widely circulated among the teachers of Colorado to have the Colorado branch of the league made a regular department of the State Teachers' Association. The branch also secured the services of Albert G. Bryant, of the World Peace Foundation, to give five lectures during the week of the State Teachers' Association Convention. Three of these were given in Pueblo, where the association met, and the other two in Colorado Springs and Boulder.

Miss Clem Hampton, president of the Florida branch, has carried on a vigorous campaign in disseminating a knowledge of the Peace Prize Essay Contest. Every daily paper of Florida and many weekly and monthly periodicals printed this announcement. As a result, many Florida high-school seniors are preparing essays for this contest. Miss Hampton secured a place on the program of the Florida Education Association for a speaker on international peace. This association met in Key West the last few days in December and the first day in January, and the speaker secured by the branch was Dr. Edward Conradi, president of the College for Women, Tallahassee. Miss Hampton arranged the hour for Dr. Conradi's speech so that the marines who are situated in Key West might be able to attend. The business meeting of the branch was held during the convention. The Florida branch of the league is, like most of the branches, a regular department of the State Teachers' Association.

The superintendent of schools in Weiser, Idaho, wrote to the league recently, stating that the Woman's

Relief Corps of that city has offered two prizes for a contest open to the pupils of the high school and the industrial institute in Weiser—a cash prize of \$5.00 for the best written production, and a cash prize of \$5.00 for the best declamation, the subject to be some phase of the peace movement. The superintendent has requested all the literature that we can send him for this purpose, and stated that he would co-operate in every way possible.

"The Course in Citizenship," which a committee of the Massachusetts branch of the league has been working on for three years, is in the publisher's hands, and will appear about April 1 of this year. This will be a book of some three hundred and fifty pages, published by Houghton, Mifflin Company.

The committee on history of the league held its second session of the year on December 30 and 31, at Hotel Astor, New York. The work of this committee is developing with the greatest satisfaction, and it is probable that the result of their work will appear in book form in 1915. It was the general opinion of the committee at the last session that four books would be published.

The Peace Prize Essay Contest promises to be more successful than that of any previous year. Forty-five States are already competing in the contest. This is the largest number that the league has ever registered, and it is a strong indication of a genuine interest in the peace movement among the teachers of the country.

The Buffalo Peace and Arbitration Society.

By Frank F. Williams, Secretary.

The Peace and Arbitration Society of Buffalo, N. Y., has undertaken various activities during the past few months. Early in September the delegates to the International Students' Congress made a two-days' visit to Buffalo. It was a great privilege to meet these earnest, cultured, and able young fellows from all parts of the world, enthusiastic believers in the motto of their association, "Above All Nations Is Humanity." Through the co-operation of the Alumni Associations of about a dozen different colleges we were able to extend to them our hospitality with entertainments, luncheons and receptions, and a trip around the Buffalo harbor.

At the Biennial National Conference of the Unitarian and other liberal churches, held in Buffalo in October, a resolution was adopted on the suggestion of the National Peace Committee of the denomination of which one of our executive board is a member, urging each church in the denomination to appoint a committee devoted to the interests of the peace movement. The social service secretary of the American Unitarian Association has promised to follow this work up and see that the resolution is not simply a dead letter. It is hoped that other church organizations will take a similar course in identifying themselves with the peace movement.

At the meeting of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Buffalo in November, a resolution, of which the following is a copy, was adopted:

"Whereas, one of the greatest moral questions of the day is the movement for the abolition of war as a means of settling international controversies, and since this reform bears directly on the lives of women, and the women of America are aroused to the necessity of advancing this cause as is shown by the action of the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of 1912, in adopting resolutions for the promotion of International Peace.

Therefore, Resolved, That the New York State Federation of Women's clubs heartily endorse the present world-wide movement for the substitution of law for war in the settlement of all international disputes.

Resolved further, That this Federation appoint a Peace and Arbitration Committee to consist of five or more members, whose duty it shall be to arouse interest in this great movement, and to induce the various clubs to appoint Peace Committees for the study and discussion of the subject, and for active work in their respective organizations."

Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey, an active member of our society, was made chairman of the committee. A large number of the members and delegates to the convention expressed their deep interest in the peace movement, and promised that their own home clubs should take up the study of the history and principles of the movement.

Our work in connection with the churches is progressing very satisfactorily, and we now have twenty-six churches in the city which have identified themselves with the peace movement by becoming associate members of the Buffalo Peace and Arbitration Society. The advantage of this affiliation lies in the fact that it is done through action taken by the governing body of the church and the appointment of a peace committee upon whom devolves the responsibility of seeing that the interest of the congregation in the peace movement is kept up. When occasion calls for some active work, we are then at liberty to call upon these various committees for assistance, and in this way can enlist the entire congregation of their churches in our behalf, thus giving us a large constituency.

On December 15 we were fortunate in having with us Mr. B. N. Langdon-Davies, of London, England, who gave a most vigorous and able address, in which he especially called to the attention of Americans the fact that the prosperity of this country is intimately connected with the condition of affairs in Europe, and that the present stringency of the money market in America is largely due to the exhaustion of Europe by reason of the Balkan war and the enormous war taxes that have followed in Austria, Germany, and France. This meeting was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. Building, and announcement was made of a peace movement study course to be given this winter by the educational department of the Y. M. C. A. in co-operation with the Buffalo Peace and Arbitration Society and the Y. W. C. A. As the readers of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* are no doubt aware, the International Convention of the Y. M. C. A., held at Edinburgh in September, 1913, adopted a resolution pledging the support of the association to the movement for international peace. The Buffalo branch of the Y. M. C. A. has now undertaken active work in connection with the peace movement, and has decided that the way in which they can accomplish the most good is by having this peace movement study course. An outline of lessons on war and peace, arranged by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, has been adopted for the course. Class sessions are held on Monday